

\$6.00 PER YEAR

exchanged a Salvadorian for the Peruvian flag and assumed a new name, the Don Juan, and put into Macao for another cargo of Coolies. From the Portuguese barracons she received her living freight, who seem to have either been kidnapped or tempted by false representations to engage themselves. They were guarded still more vigilantly than their wretched predecessors had been but in vain. The vessel sailed from Macao on the 4th of May last, and two days after a fire broke out on board. This may have been an unfortunate accident, or, as is much more probable, it may have been the last desperate attempt

the wretchemen in the hold. All attempts to subdue the conflagration failed; the captain and crew took to the boats, and it was not till the last moment, as the Europeans were finally quitting the ship, that a sailor broke open a hatch and gave the Coolies a chance of escape. It was impossible, however, for 600 or 700 men, stifled by the blinding smoke, to get out quickly enough through the narrow hatchway. A few nearest the opening clambered on deck and flung themselves into the water, where some of them saved

their lives of clinging to fragments of the wreck of the rest, helpless and half-smothered in the hold of a ship, became an unresisting prey to the advancing flames. Six hundred Coolies were burnt to death before the Dolores Ugarte ended her dismal career, and disappeared from human eye.

There are no words that could enhance the tragic meaning of this terrible story. What has happened in this case has happened often before, and is a necessary incident of the traffic, which, to the discredit of the Portuguese Government,

satisfactory to learn that Governor Da Souza, who last winter could see nothing objectionable in the trade, has been shocked by the late disaster into prohibiting further emigration until inquiry has been made. It is to be hoped that the Government, which last year addressed energetic remonstrances to the Ministry at Liabon, in regard to the earlier voyage of the *Dolores*, will again take up the matter, and press upon the Portuguese the importance of restraining emotions which lead to such hostile results.

our position in China demands our interference for the safety of our fellow-countrymen in the East is seriously imperiled by occurrences which are quite sufficient to inspire every Chinese with hatred of foreigners. There is no reason why Macao should not be as free as Hongkong is from the scandalous imputation of being the *entrepot* of a Slave Trade, and we have a right to ask the Portuguese to abolish a state of things not only perilous to themselves and disgraceful to humanity, but repugnant to every European interest in

The German Church Movement.

Nothing exhibits more strongly the quiet persistence which the Germans apply to the solution of great questions, than their recent treatment of matters bearing upon the relations of Church and State. The doctrine of the Papal Infallibility was opposed by a large number of the German Bishops in the Ecumenical Council, and a resolution was assented to, denouncing that doctrine.

country, but no violent demonstration was made against it; and this very moderation and reserve may have deceived the partisans of Rome into the belief that the Dogma promulgated with such arrogant authority, and opposed with such apparent languor, would in time be accepted, and as the basis of ecclesiastical thralldom would be riveted anew on the most enlightened people of Europe. But the year which has passed since the doctrine was sent forth from the Vatican has shown a steady progress in the other direction.

The story of the morning journals of a Franco-German alliance against Germany, and the consequent meeting of the German Emperors at which to concert measures of defense, is, of course, mid-summer folly. In the conference held by the veteran Emperor William and his nephew, the Emperor Francis Joseph, it is highly probable that the most important subject of conversation

between them and what is of more moment, between their attendants, Bismarck and Beust, will prove to have been the relations of the spiritual to the temporal power in their respective empires, and the measures to be adopted to free Germany from its divided allegiance to Rome. Although the Emperor of Austria belongs to a family always distinguished for its devotion to the Church, it has been evident for some time that the spirit of revolt against ecclesiastical dictation which has inspired the recent legislation of the

Anna Palantinskaya has begun to rescue even the more remote altitudes of the Hofburg. At first, the court fought fiercely against the so-called Concordat laws, upon civil marriage and public instruction, which were supposed to infringe the provisions of the Concordat. The mother of the emperor, the venerable Archduchess Sophia, is the leader of this palace cabal against the main tendency of the popular desire, and the subsequent legal action of the Reichsrath. But this aristocratic rebellion against the Parliament is a mere shadow of the more serious and more

based dissatisfaction with the Ultramontane extensions, as formulated in the doctrine of Infallibility. Count von Beust is a Protestant, and this circumstance is, of course, enough to make him in every circumstance in any measures which might bring him into collision with the German Catholics; but most of his colleagues in the Government are liberal Catholics or rationalists, and all Church questions are likely to be regarded in them in future in the light of the public welfare.

The Emperor of Germany, before setting out on his Summer journey, gave a striking exemplification of his intentions in regard to these vexed questions of conflicting allegiance. Since 1841, the Department of Worship in the Prussian Government has been divided into two sections, one entirely Catholic in its organization and personnel, and the other entirely Protestant. In this way the priesthood had a power over the people, in their relations to the Government, most as absolute as that which they enjoyed in

On the very day on which the Kaiser-William set out for Ems, the 9th of July, he issued an order, approved by every member of Cabinet, uniting these two sections in one, thus breaking up these powerful sources of influence formerly enjoyed by the Catholic Church authorities. The recent change of Ministry in

Sept. 12.—Jacob VanderBilt, President of the Staten Island Ferry Company, was arraigned to-day in the charge of manslaughter, and pleaded not guilty.